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CROP WATCH

University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension
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Tour: Nebraska wheat quality varied

The condition of winter wheat in Nebraska is quite variable this spring — ranging from excellent to dead. Wide fluctuations in late winter temperatures, combined with lack of snow cover, resulted in a large amount of winterkill. Some wheat was lost due to wind erosion in late winter and early spring. Winter wheat planted with disk drills in loose seedbeds suffered greater winter injury than wheat planted with hoe drills. Planting varieties without winter hardiness, planting seed too deep or too shallow, and late planting dates also contributed to poor wheat survival.

Participants in the third annual Nebraska Wheat Quality Tour, conducted April 29-30 and sponsored by the Nebraska Wheat Growers Association and the Nebraska Wheat Board, reported a range of estimated winter wheat yields from 6 to 57 bushels per acre for dryland fields throughout Nebraska. Tour participants reported an above normal number of fields with unacceptable stands, which they felt would likely be destroyed and replanted to another crop. They identified several factors that could further limit wheat yields. These included lack of sufficient subsoil moisture in the root zone to complete crop development. During this time an average stand of wheat will use about 0.3 inches of water per day. Other problems found during the survey were winter annual weed infestations, slow crop development (increased susceptibility to heat stress), and the potential for foliar diseases such as tan spot and septoria.

Wheat in eastern and south central Nebraska is slow in its development this spring. As of May 6, some winter wheat in these areas was just 3 to 5 inches tall with no signs of joints. This is likely the result of the dry spring up through late April. This slow development could have negative consequences if June is hot. Average winterkill appears to be 25% or less in this part of the state.

Most wheat in western Nebraska is now jointed, and it is past the recommended time for many herbicide applications. Winter wheat not suffering winterkill (approximately 85-90% of the wheat), is doing well in this part of the state. Wheat planted on summer fallow has rooted into good subsoil moisture and should be able to tolerate several weeks of dry weather. It will need rain to yield well, but the current dry weather pattern is not the problem in winter wheat that it is in spring-seeded crops. Fields that were fertilized last fall appear to be in better condition than nonfertlized fields.

Drew Lyon, Roger Elmore, Bob Klein, and Gail Wicks
Extension Crops Specialists
Roger Hammons and Dennis Thompson, Nebraska Crop Improvement Association
John Watkins, Extension Plant Pathologist

Inside

Delay soybean planting until soil temps stabilize

Producers eager to plant their soybeans and sorghum would do better to wait until soil temperatures reach a consistent 55-60 F, according to University of Nebraska Extension specialists and seed industry representatives.

The agronomists were concerned with reports of producers planting soybeans this week, sometimes into a cool, moist soil. In an average year, soybeans are usually planted May 10-20, however recent cooler temperatures likely moved the planting window back some.

Corn planting, slowed slightly by intermittent rains this week, was still

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Soybean seed treatments
See page 52

Recent precipitation raises hopes

Extensive rains needed for deep profile

While recent rains have helped replenish surface moisture across most of the state, subsoil conditions have not improved significantly. Most of the state is still running below average for the year. Even with the heavy rain event during the last week of April across central and eastern Nebraska, April precipitation was only 70% of normal at most locations. Preliminary estimates place this April as the 29th driest during the past 120 April's.

Recent rainfall has lowered soil temperatures dramatically. As of May 5, most locations across the state were recording 4 inch soil temperatures between 48 and 55 F. A few sunny days with above normal temperatures will quickly raise soil temperatures into the upper 50s. A week of above normal temperatures will be needed to get soil temperatures to a point suitable for soybean planting. In addition, the central third of the state normally has a 20% or greater probability of receiving freezing temperatures through the middle of May.

Short-term weather models indicate Nebraska may receive above normal precipitation for May 5-10. Then a large ridge should begin building over the center of the country. Above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation are projected to return to the state next week. If this forecast holds true, the corn crop will get much needed moisture and have suitable temperatures for emergence.

Long-term soil moisture prospects are still critical. Even though the state has had more frequent rains during the past few weeks, subsoil moisture reserves are insufficient to carry dryland crops through the season. In southern Nebraska it will take several months of frequent rains to alleviate the past nine months of dry weather.

Producers should not get lulled into a false sense of security with the recent rains. It is normal to receive 0.75 to 1.00 inches of precipitation per week during May and June. An inch and a half of rain may lift your spirits, but only amounts to ten days of normal rainfall. When corn reaches its peak water use stage, it will typically require 0.30-0.35 inches of moisture per day. Therefore 1.50 inches of rain represents five days of available moisture for the crop.

Minimal tillage operations are still recommended to conserve valuable surface moisture. Every drop of moisture will be needed if the state goes though a normal summer time pattern where there are 10 to 14 days of above normal temperatures with no precipitation.

Al Dutcher, State Climatologist
Agricultural Meteorology

CROPWATCH

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Lisa Brown Jasa, Editor

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Soybeans *(Continued from page 49)*

well ahead of normal and nearing completion in some areas. For many farmers with an eye toward last year's delayed planting and early frost, the urge to plant their soybeans when they can was overwhelming. However, with soil temperatures still relatively low for planting (*see Table 1*), early growth will be delayed and the potential for disease will increase if soybeans are planted now. (*See story, page 52.*)

"It's just too early in most cases," said Roger Elmore, Extension Crops Specialist at the South Central Research and Extension Center near Clay Center. Producers should wait until the soil temperature is 55-60 F four inches below the surface with at least a week of warm temperatures predicted so soil temperatures can stabilize.

"Our highest yields come when the beans go in the ground and are up in a week," said Tom Hoegemeyer, president of Hoegemeyer Hybrids of Hooper and chair of the research committee of the Independent Seed Producers Association. "That strong early response is important. I'm concerned with seeds sitting in the ground with this kind of environment."

Farmers can wait a week or two to plant soybeans without causing significant yield loss, the University and seed company agronomists agreed.

"Soybeans are much more forgiving than corn regarding the planting date," said Bob McCauley senior regional agronomist at DeKalb Hybrids in Grand Island. A general rule is that for every six days of delayed planting, there is a one day delay in maturity, McCauley said.

Planting too early places seedlings at an unnecessary risk for damage from disease and frost, and replanting options may be costly and somewhat limited, Elmore said.

Seed company representatives agreed that producers would probably be able to get the same maturity of soybean seed if replanting were necessary, but would likely not be able to get the same variety.

"Your first choice varieties just may not be available. We're in good shape with Group II varieties, but with Group III's the supply may tighten up a little," said Kurt Claussen, agronomist in Lincoln for Pioneer Hybrids.

Gary Duncan, president of NC+ Hybrids, agreed and added that while Group III varieties may be short, there should be plentiful supplies of varieties from other groups which would be well suited to Nebraska growing conditions.

For now, soybean producers may want to take a short vacation and distract themselves from the urge to plant. In this case, eagerness may not pay off in profit.

Lisa Jasa, CropWatch Editor
Roger Elmore, Extension Crops Specialist

Table 1. Soil temperature at 4 inch depth; 7-day summary ending May 5

	1-week average	*Normal 1-week average*	*Dep*	*Last Day*
Ainsworth	52.0	58.8	-6.9	51.1
Alliance	49.6	62.1	-12.5	53.6
Beatrice	54.2	60.4	-6.2	57.3
Concord	47.5	60.2	-12.6	47.9
Imperial	53.9	59.8	-6.0	54.6
Kearney	55.5	62.2	-6.7	54.4
Lincoln	54.2	61.9	-7.7	54.9
North Platte	51.6	58.0	-6.4	52.9
Ord	53.2	61.6	-8.4	52.0
Red Cloud	54.7	58.6	-3.9	57.3
Scottsbluff	49.7	57.4	-7.7	54.2

Wheat disease update

A recent wheat survey in eastern Nebraska showed very little disease activity. What it did show was that there is considerable variation in quality of stands. The best stands are on summer fallow and the worst stands are those that were planted late following soybeans. In the latter situation, stands are sparse, seedbeds are loose and many of the plants show varying degrees of crown rot, although none showed severe crown rot. Because of the dry conditions since last fall, there is very little evidence of soilborne wheat mosaic. Leaf rust will probably not be a factor in the central Great Plains this year because of a lack of rust development in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. Tan spot or Septoria leaf blotch were not found in any of the fields surveyed. In one field a few plants had symptoms of Cephalosporium stripe.

Periodic surveys will be conducted in May and June to detect developing disease situations. As of early May wheat disease activity is relatively light, probably because of dry, cool weather. The recent rains may change the disease picture. However, due to their lateness, diseases such as leaf rust and tan spot will have to develop very rapidly to be a factor in production.

John E. Watkins
Extension Plant Pathologist

Treat soybean seeds to limit disease

If weather patterns indicate the continuance of scattered showers and below normal temperatures, soybean producers will want to consider seed treatments, at least for early planted beans or in areas of heavy residue from previous crops. Cool, wet soil increases germination time, which allows fungi more opportunity to colonize seeds or young seedlings.

Many products are available for either application on-farm or by commercial seed treaters. Choose a seed treatment should be made with the "target" pathogen or pathogens in mind. Typically, these are either the water molds (so called because they produce a swimming spore when soil flooding occurs) or other soil- or seed-borne fungi. The water molds include *Pythium* and *Phytophthora* species. The other fungi are mainly *Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phomopsis,* and *Macrophomina* species.

Water molds produce a soft rotting of the seed before or after germination but before emergence. They also cause damping-off of young seedlings shortly after emergence. With damping-off, a dark brownish or black soft rot girdles the stem at or near the soil surface, and the seedling dies. There is no recovery from these infections.

Rhizoctonia, and *Macrophomina* infections are seen as reddish brown lesions along one side of the stem, but these do not commonly girdle the stem completely. Below-ground lesions may also form on the upper portions of the main root. Plant growth is reduced in the early season; with improved growing conditions, affected plants commonly recover. With *Fusarium*, a generalized dry rotting of the roots may be seen as well as some reddening of the interior portions of infected roots.

Suggested seed treatments and diseases controlled are listed in the following table. It is not a complete listing but does serve for illustrative purposes. Check with local dealers to determine what products are available.

David Wysong
Extension Plant Pathologist

Diseases controlled	*Common name*	*Product name of fungicide*	*Comments*
Phytophthora/Pythium	Metalaxyl	Apron	
Pythium	Oxadixyl	Anchor	Suppresses early season Phytophthora
Rhizoctonia and other seedling diseases	PCNB	Several	
	Carboxin	Vitavax	
	Captan	Many	
	Thiram	Thiram	
	Thiabendazole	TBZ	Controls Phomopsis
	Captan + Maneb	Granox P-F-M	
	Captan + TBZ	Many	
	Captan + PCNB + TBZ	Rival	Controls Phomopsis
	Chloroneb	Chloroneb	
	Chloroneb + Apron	Nu-Flow AD	Controls water molds
	Thiram + Vitavax	Several	
	Bacillus subtilis	Kodiak	Use with a chemical seed treatment

Sorghum seed supplies limited; plan accordingly

Farmers considering whether to add a few acres of sorghum or replant winter-killed wheat to sorghum had better check with their seed supplier first. Representatives from Pioneer, Hoegemeyer, DeKalb, and NC+ seed companies all agreed that the supply of sorghum seed was already very tight and closing quickly.

If Texas and Kansas wheat farmers choose to replant major acres to sorghum, some seed companies expect to run out of sorghum seed.

Gary Duncan, president of NC+ Hybrids, attributed the industry wide shortage to three factors: 1) diminished seed harvest last year because of excruciating heat on the High Plains of Texas where much of the seed is produced; 2) increased demand south of Nebraska for sorghum; and 3) need to replant after wheat in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

If producers are thinking at all about planting sorghum and don't have all their seed, they'd better line it up now, advised one seed company representative.

"Good hybrids of the right maturity are almost certain to run out," said Tom Hoegemeyer, president of Hoegemeyer Hybrids of Hooper.

Usually sorghum is planted in late May-early June, but there were reports of producers in southcentral Nebraska preparing to plant soon.

Lisa Jasa, *CropWatch* Editor
Roger Elmore, Extension Crops Specialist

Estimate soil moisture reserve before planning cropping strategy

This week's rains helped provide a moist topsoil for planting, but likely had little impact on limited subsoil moisture levels. Since last September, precipitation has been significantly below normal. Since only a portion of precipitation infiltrates the soil, stored soil water is much below field capacity in most areas of the state.

The following guidelines can help producers estimate soil water in the rooting zone:

1. Field capacity of soil: Multiply available water holding capability for soil (inches of water per foot of soil) times the rooting depth. (See Table 1)

2. Effective precipitation: Multiply precipitation since last September 1 times 0.6.

3. Tillage: Multiply the number of tillage or fertilizer (if injected) operations performed since last September times 0.5.

4. Irrigation: Multiply field capacity (determine in No. 1) times 0.5 if you irrigated late last season when the crop was nearly mature.

5. Perennial vegetation: multiply the tons per acre of growth since last September by four. (Consider fall and spring growth on hay, alfalfa, range, crp, etc. This also applied to perennial vegetation converted for row crops this spring.)

6. Estimated soil water deficit = 1-(2-3+4+5).

Southeast Nebraska has been among the driest regions of the state. As an example, consider a clay loam soil that will be planted to corn with a 5-foot rooting depth. Last fall one tillage operation was performed, and this spring one tillage operation and one anhydrous ammonia fertilizer application were performed. The field is not irrigated and had no perennial vegetation last year. Using values from Table 1 and Table 2, the following equation shows how the soil water deficit was estimated:

1. Field capacity: 1.8 x 5 =9 inches
2. Effective precipitation: 7.8 x 0.6 = 4.7 inches
3. Tillage: 3 x 0.5 inches = 1.5 inches
4. Irrigation: 0
5. Vegetation: 0
6. Estimated soil water deficit = 9-(4.7-1.5+0+0) = 5.8 inches

In this case, the producer would need to assume the soil is almost 6 inches should of moisture when developing a cropping strategy. When using this formula, the numbers for effective precipitation, tillage, irrigation and vegetation can be adjusted to better fit individual situations.

Alice Jones
Extension Soil and Water Conservation Specialist

Table 1. Available water holding capacity of soils.

Soil texture	*Inch water/foot soil*
Fine sand or loamy sand	1.0 to 1.1
Sandy loam	1.4
Loam or silt loam	2.0 to 2.5
Silty clay loam or clay loam	1.8

Table 2. Precipitation in inches by region.

Region	*Precip*	*Normal Precip 9/1 - 5/7*	*% of Normal*	*Precip*	*Normal Precip 1/1 - 5/7*	*% of Normal*
Panhandle	5.89	7.34	80	2.26	4.20	54
North Central	10.14	10.06	101	3.06	5.24	58
Northeast	12.23	13.06	94	3.68	6.68	55
Central	7.82	11.20	70	2.82	6.77	42
East Central	9.88	15.13	65	4.84	7.37	66
Southwest	6.37	8.51	75	2.36	4.71	50
South Central	6.03	11.33	53	2.93	5.77	51
Southeast	8.63	15.41	56	4.55	7.14	64
State	**8.46**	**10.87**	**79**	**3.18**	**5.71**	**56**

Preemergence herbicides may offer late application

Timely herbicide application is not always possible in the busy planting season. Some — but not all — preemergence herbicides can be applied early postemergence with good results. However, most of these treatments are more effective when applied preemergence than postemergence, especially against annual grasses.

A rain or sprinkler irrigation is required after application for best control. The table at right lists herbicides commonly used in Nebraska and can be used both preemergence and early postemergence. Label limitations prevent certain soil applied compounds from being used after crop emergence.

John McNamara
Extension Assistant, Weeds
Alex Martin
Extension Weeds Specialist

Control moss in stock and nurse tanks

Algae in stock and nurse tanks can be a nuisance for both animal and spraying uses — especially with hard water. Adding copper sulfate to the water will take care of the problem until the tank is refilled with fresh water. The process must then be repeated.

Dissolve 1 ounce of copper sulfate in 1 pt of water in a glass jar. Add 7.5 tablespoons of the prepared solution to each 1,000 gallons of water. An alternative for nurse tanks is to paint the entire tank black. This eliminates the sunlight requirement which prevents algae growth.

John McNamara
Extension Assistant, Weeds

Delayed herbicide strategies

Treatment	*Crop Stage*	*Weed Stage*
Corn		
Aatrex/Atrazine	0-12"	1.5" grass
Bicep	0-5"	2-leaf
Bladex 80W	before 5th leaf	1.5" grass
Broadstrike + Dual	0-5"*	unemerged
Bullet	0-5"*	2-leaf
Contour	0-12"	0-3"
Dual	0-5"*	unemerged
Dual + Aatrex	0-5"	2-leaf
Extrazine	before 5th leaf	1.5"
Frontier	0-8"	unemerged
Guardsman	0-8"	1.5"
Harness	0-5"*	2-leaf
Harness Xtra	0-5"*	2-leaf
Lariat	0-5"	2-leaf
Lasso	0-5"	2-leaf
Lasso + Atrazine	0-5"	2-leaf
Lasso + Banvel	0-3"	2-leaf
Marksman	0-5"	0-4" broadleaf
Prowl + Atrazine	up to 2-leaf	1"
Prowl + Bladex 80W	up to 2-leaf	1"
Pursuit	corn <8-leaf	weeds <3"
Ramrod + Atrazine	0-5"*	2-leaf
Shotgun	0-12"	0-4"
Surpass	0-5"*	2-leaf
Surpass 100	0-5"*	2-leaf
Topnotch	0-5"*	2-leaf
Soybeans		
Broadstrike + Dual	thru unifoliate	unemerged
Detail	up to unifoliate	unemerged
Dual	thru unifoliate*	unemerged
Frontier	up to 3rd trifoliate	unemerged
Lasso	thru unifoliate*	unemerged
Pursuit	-----	weeds <3"
Grain sorghum		
Aatrex/Atrazine	0-12"	1½"
Bicep	up to 5"*	2-leaf
Bullet	0-5"*	2-leaf
Dual	up to 5"*	unemerged
Lariat	up to 5"*	2-leaf
Lasso	up to 5"*	unemerged
Lasso + Atrazine	up to 5"*	2-leaf
Ramrod + Atrazine	0-5"*	2-leaf
Shotgun	0-12"	0-4"

*Not labeled postemergence; however, experience indicates little chance of crop injury.

Rotary hoe aids weed control and may help crop emergence

The rotary hoe, properly used, is an effective tool for weed control in row crops and also for breaking a soil crust to aid crop emergence. Crop plants seeded 1 to 2 inches deep escape appreciable injury from a rotary hoe. For best results, weed seedlings should be in the "white stage," from germination to emergence. Timeliness is critical for success because emerged green weeds, even though small, are generally too well anchored for control. A second hoeing five to seven days after the first provides improved control. Hoeing requires a dry firm soil surface. A rain-free period of several hours after hoeing is needed to desiccate the weed seedlings. Hot windy conditions for a few hours after the operation are best. A rainy period of several days seriously reduces the effectiveness of a rotary hoe program. A rotary hoe will not satisfactorily control larger-seeded weed seedlings including shattercane and velvetleaf because they can germinate deeper in the soil and are more firmly anchored than small-seeded weeds such as pigweed and foxtails. Use operational speeds of 7-14 mph for rotary hoeing. Effectiveness is greater at faster speeds; however, injury to delicate crops increases with speed.

Crop safety is a consideration in rotary hoe timing. Take care not to cover the crop as it emerges. Corn can be hoed practically any time after planting until the crop reaches 4-5 inches. The exception would be to avoid hoeing corn planted in furrows from the spike to the one-leaf stage on loose soil to prevent covering the plants. A test strip can be hoed to evaluate damage. Sorghum should not be hoed between the spike and two-inch stages to avoid covering the small seedlings. Soybeans should not be hoed from the crook stage, just prior to emergence, to at least three days after emergence. Hoeing soybeans during emergence results in unnecessary stand loss. Stand losses of 5-10% are common with each hoeing of sorghum and soybeans. If necessary, increased planting rates can be used to compensate for stand loss.

With proper timing and operation, a rotary hoe can provide economical weed control with minimum crop damage. The key to success is understanding the factors involved.

John McNamara, Extension Assistant, Weed Science
Alex Martin
Extensin Weeds Specialist

Expect heavy weed impact after rains, predicted heat

This spring the development of weeds has been delayed by the cool weather and drought. However, many early summer annuals such as Russian thistle, kochia, and Pennsylvania smartweed have emerged and other annuals such as velvetleaf and sunflower are just starting to emerge. Recent rains and warmer weather will bring on a rapid flush of most other summer annual weeds.

Some of the early preplant treatments in no-till that included burndowns will not be as effective this year because of the drought stress of the winter annual weeds. Early preplant applications and some preemergence applications in prepared seedbeds before the rain could be a problem. With the winds some of the herbicide may have been displaced and this could result in erratic control. It is difficult to predict how effective the early preplant or preemergence treatments will be. The best policy is to constantly survey the fields and then be ready with post emergence treatments if neeced.

Much of the corn planted April 22-May 3 had not been treated with preplant or preemergence herbicides. With the recent rains many of the weeds will be germinating and could emerge before the preemergence treatment is activated. If weed development occurs before the herbicide is applied and activated, it may be necessary to use postemergence treatments.

Postemergence treatments are more effective on small weeds than they are on larger weeds. They also are more effective when growing conditions are good. Lower amounts of herbicide can be used on small weeds than on bigger weeds. This reduces cost of weed control. The only disadvantage of controlling weeds when they are small is that sometimes another flush occurs and then two treatments and/or cultivation may be needed. Base decisions on the weeds that are to be controlled and the conditions present.

There are many postemergene herbicides for use in corn and soybeans. A few herbicides are available for grain sorghum. Effective scouting and timing of the herbicide applicaiton or cultivation can give good weed control. Remember to continue to scout these fields and time the weed management program.

Robert Klein and David Holshouser, Extension Cropping Systems Specialists

Crop update

The Nebraska Agricultural Statistics Service reported Monday that Corn planting across the state was about two-thirds complete. This was 11 days ahead of the average and compareds with last year's 5% and a five-year average of 30%. The Service estimated that as of Monday, 2% of both the soybean and sorghum crops had been planted. Oats emergence rated 79%.

Alfalfa condition was rated at 6% very poor, 21% poor, 40% fair, 31% good, and 2% excelent. Reports of winter kill continued to be received from the north central, northeast, and east central districts.

Nebraska Agricultural Statistics Service

Irrigators more apt to use consultants

A survey of Nebraska farmers showed that producers of irrigated crops were more apt than dryland farmers to hire crop consultants, according to a recent Extension NebFact: Farmers' Use of Crop Consultants in Nebraska.

In the west where agriculture is predominantly dryland, over 61% of the farmers served by the Panhandle Research and Extension Center at Scottsbluff indicated they were unlikely to use crop consultants for any purpose during the next five years. In contrast, only 17 percent of the farmers located in the extensively irrigated counties served by the South Central Research and Extension Center at Clay Center said they were unlikely to use crop consultants in the next five years.

Results of the 1994 survey indicated that the most widespread use of crop consultants was for insect/pest counts. Nearly 38% indicated they were using crop consultants for part or all of their farm. In addition, results indicated that that those farms using crop consultants tended to be larger than average. The 20 percent who had fully adopted the use of crop consultants farmed 27% of the crop acres.

CRP acres released for emergency haying and grazing

Certain CRP acreage will be eligible for emergency haying and grazing, in response to low cattle prices, low forage supplies, and record high grain prices.

Frank Johannsen, state executive director of the Farm Service Agency, announced the release, noting that special provisions would be made to protect wildlife habitats.

Except for the most environmentally sensitive land, all CRP acreage will soon be available for emergency grazing, or beginning July 1, for emergency haying. The release expires Sept. 30.

In all cases, an NRCS approved haying or grazing plan will be required and a payment reduction will apply. With grazing, there is a 5% a month reduction in the acreage payment and with haying there is a 25% deduction. The reduction is not prorated and is taken for the whole month if either haying or grazing occurs in any part of the month.

Acreage may be either hayed or grazed, but not both.

According to a press release Wednesday from Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman, "Emergency CRP grazing provisions are effective immediately, but to protect nesting wildlife, emergency haying may not begin until July 1 or July 15, depending on local conditions. Land preparation, seeding, or fertilization may not begin before those dates."

To ensure adequate wildlife habitat, at least 25% of each field or contiguous field hayed or grazed must be left untouched for wildlife cover or grazed at 75% of the stocking rate. A haying or grazing plan, approved by the natural Resources Conservation Service, is required to protect the cover and resource from overgrazing or overhaying.

CRP participants are responsible for reestablishing CRP cover at their own expense if the cover fails as a results of damage from haying or grazing. Farm Service Agency county offices are being intstructed to make spot checks of at least 25% of the contracts approved for emergency haying or grazing to assure that CRP participants are complying with applicable requirements.

Glickman said that not all CRP acreage is eligible for emergency haying or grazing, including land on which the following conservation practices have been established: land devoted to useful life easements; field windbreaks; grass waterways; shallow water areas; filter strips; bottom land timber on wetlands; acreage enrolled under the wetland eligibility criteria during signup periods eight and nine; shelter belts; and riparian areas, i.e., land within an average of 100 feet of a stream or other permanent water body.

Interested CRP participants should request the authority from the county FSA office.